## TALK OF THE POLITICIANS.

SUPPOSE MORTON IS SCRATCHED. WOULD THAT MEAN PASSETT!

Trucy, Some Folks Say, but Gen. Tracy Says Not-Milhottand Men Won't Enroll-Ger mm-American Reform Union General Committee Organizes and Talks Coutlons. ly About Combines Against Tammany.

ney, Flower while at Saratoga was asking all omers who would be the Republican candidate or Governor. He seemed to think that Mr. Morton would make a strong candidate for the Republicans, but he was rather inclined to the nion that the Republicans should nominate Passett. Mr. Fassett is of that opinion, too. Mr. Morton will leave Europe on Saturday. It is proposed to give him a great reception when arrives in the lower bay. He declines to say whether he is a candidate or not, but all of his friends in the machine and out of it declare him to be their choice.

The old story that Morton is to be shunted for Fassett at the last moment will not down. There may be some hidden reason for such assertions, but Mr. Morton's friends are not will ing to accept the story. They say that the next candidate for Governor must be of Presidential timber. They believe that Mr. Morton is, but in the event of Mr. Morton being dropped at the last moment there is now a very strong undercurrent in favor of Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy of Brooklyn. Gen. Tracy was spoken to the other dark horse, and he replied:

"I could not afford to accept such a nomine tion. Many people have the idea that I am a rich man, when I am not. I cannot afford to neglect my practice for the nomination of Governor. I am for Mr. Morton, and I believe that he will be nominated despite opposition in other

Vet Gen. Teacy's friends are talking more and more of him as the man to make the race against the Democratic candidate for Governor There is no doubt of the ascendancy of Mr. Platt in his party, but if he contemplates the substitution of Fassett for Morton the Miller wing of the Republican party will revolt. Warner Miller and Henry G. Burleigh and Republican statesmen in that camp do not believe in Fassett, and they did all they could to finish him three years ago. A story was started yes terday that Mr. Platt and Mr. Fassett were no terday that Mr. Platt and Mr. Fassett were not good friends, and a State Senator who is supposed to be close to Fassett said to a Sux man that the two men fairly hated each other. Mr. Platt pronounced this story to be false in every detail, and he said with great fervor:

"Mr. Fassett and myself are great friends and we have the warmest regard for each other, and let nobody deceive you in that matter."

Mr. Morton is still the prime candidate of all classes of Republicans in the State. Young Fassett may be playing for a place, it is suggested, and the old story was revived that whatever happens this fall he may be the candidate of his party for Vice-President two years from now.

from now.

That trouble between the Brookfield Republicans and the Milholland Republicans in New York county is becoming more bitter every hour. Police Commissioner Kerwin, who is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the hour. Police Commissioner Committee of the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Milholland committee, says that he will stand by that organization, sink or swim; and this is particularly interesting in view of the fact that Mr. Platt by his influence made Gen. Kerwin a Police Commissioner, as he also did Charles H.

Mr. Platt by his influence made Gen. Kerwin a Police Commissioner, as he also did Charles H. Murray.

To-night and to-morrow night the Committee of Thirty invite the Milholland people to enroll. The Milholland people say they will do no such thing, and yet it is the last means of grace that the machine offers them.

The German-American Reform Union held its first General Committee meeting in Vienna Hall, Fifty-eighth street and Lexington avenue, last night. The hall was packed with German Democrats of all factions, bent more on seeing who was there than anything else. Gustav H. Schwab called the meeting to order and delivered a short address in German. He said:

"To-night is the culmination of our six menths' campaign in each and every one of which sends delegates here to-night. We are better organized than ever before for municipal purity and against Tammany Hall. We Germans must be really to knock out the tiger on election day. Nominate men irrespective of party titles or allegiance who will protect and serve the city. It makes no difference whether they are Demo-cratsor Republicans. The business which calls us together to-night is to elect officers."

Secretary Herman S. Rosenthal then called the roll of delegates representing the various districts, and the fact developed that four or five districts had not sent any delegates at all. The only district fully represented was the Twenteth Assembly district, the smallest in the city. All the proceedings and speeches were made in German and with strong lungs. Attimes half a

tieth Assembly district, the smallest in the city. All the proceedings and speeches were made in All the proceedings and speeches were made in All the proceedings and speeches were made in dozen apparently excited, but really not at all excited, men spoke at once.

Among those present were: Ex-Alderman Henry Flegenheimer, ex-School Commissioner L. J. H. Tamsen, Otto Kempner, Eugene Ballin, Louis Windmutller, ex-Alderman N. Helbig, L. F. Thoma, Philip Dexheimer, Immigration Commissioner J. H. Senner, Chevaller Otto L. Tauscher de Siegherdt, Frederick A. Botty, David Hirsch, Carl Hauser, Capt. Krumm of Lexow Committee fame, and Col. Joseph Kellar, Every motion provoked a sonorous discussion, ato when Herr Thoma moved that a platform committee of seven be appointed, Herren Moses Oppenheimer and Dettman jumped up and descret that his motion was irrelevant, as a nist-

Oppenheimer and Dettman jumped up and de-clared that his motion was irrelevant, as a plat-form had aiready been adopted.

After a great deal of talk a committee consist-ing of F. O. Dettman, G. Ulbricht, August Kleiman, Joseph Kellar, Moses Oppenheimer, Carl Hauser, Percival Knauth was appoint-ed, and after being provided with typewritten copies of the platform proposed went into ses-sea and edited it. Then Chairman Hubert Chils of the nominating committee stepped forward to announce the nominations for the Executive Committee.

All the delegates were in a heated discussion. The nominations were as follows:

President—Oswald Ottendorfer. Vice Presidents—Carl Schurz, James Speyer, and Huburding Secretaries Ferdinand F. Griesel and Jon Winter.

Seph Winter.

Orresponding Secretary—Charles L Loewenstein.

Tentsurer—Ferrival Knauth.

Sergeunt-at-irms—Xavier Schmittberger.
Chairann Schwab did not know Schmittberger's first name, and when he mentioned the surname Herr Tamsen was on his feet in an instant and demanded to know if it was Police laptain Schmittberger. He was informed that was not and all the delegates breathed a spin of reids.

The ticket was elected. Mr. Ottendorfer is to

Support of the Branch of the World of the State of the St

what the Platform Committee had cut out;

We the members of the General Committee of the German-American Reform Union, declare that our immediate object in the coming election next fall is to combat the abuses in the municipal Government and in the administration of justice of the city of New York, for which Tammany Hall is responsible.

The German-American Reform Union is ready to combine with other associations of good efficients of New York entertaining similar views without difference of party, for the purpose of assuring an honeral and capable management of the public affairs of this day land we believe that a union of all organizations and parties against the continue enemy. Tammany Hall, is absolutely necessary in order to luxure such the member of a surface of the proposition of candidates we demand solely the

in the selection of candidates we demand solely the assume of capacity, honesty, and character, and we count of capacity, honesty, and character, and we count of the character, and we consider a subjection, as the government of the city of New York a holding in common with national party question. We demand honesty and purity of elections and the presque of a sultable secrect election law that will enable the citizen to register his code without any infimilation or influence whatever.

We demand the separation of municipal from national and Sinte elections in point of time, as under the present system municipal interests are sacrificed to the party interests of sinte and usition.

We demand independence in the management of our municipal affairs, without the continual interference of the State Legislature in our city government.

The plastform as read without the elections of

The platform as read without the climinated portions was adopted. Then Herr Tamsen started another discussion by suggesting that a conference committee of three delegates from each district be appointed. Herr Kleinau counselled waiting a bit, although he favored Herr Tamsen's resolution.

Tamsen's resolution.
Then Herr Tamsen altered his proposed committee, making it one delegate from each district. Herr Moses Oppenheim asked that the motion be amended so that the Executive Committee should appoint its conference committee from its own number.

There Seligman agreed with Herr Kleinau that

from its own number.

hierr seigman agreed with Herr Kleinau that
they should go slow in regard to appointing a
conference committee, and said that every time
the termans compromised they were fooled,
and they should be careful this time. Herr
Temer's motion was finally adopted with Herr
Oppenheim's amendment.

chiefermans committee, and said that every time the Germans compromised they were fooled, and they should be careful this time. Herr Tomsen's metion was finally adopted with Herr Oppenheim's amendment.

Wadsworth's Boom.

Wansaw, S. Y., Aug. 14.—The Wyoming county Republican Convention to-day instructed its delegates to the State Convention to the host until it returned to New York, of go three the nomination of Congressman James W. Wadsworth of Genesso for Governor and the Hook Albert Height of Buffaio for Judge of the Congressional district Convention were instructed to present the name of L. H. Humplied Congressional district Convention were instructed to present the name of L. H. Humplied Congressional district Convention were instructed to present the name of L. H. Humplied Congressional district Convention were instructed to present the name of L. H. Humplied Congressional district Convention were instructed to present the name of L. H. Humplied Congressional district Convention were instructed to present the name of L. H. Humplied Congressional district Convention were instructed to present the name of L. H. Humplied Congressional district Convention were instructed to present the name of L. H. Humplied Congressional Congressional district Convention were instructed to present the name of L. H. Humplied Congressional Congresional Congressional Congressional Congressional Congressional C

FLOWER TO THE GRANGERS.

The Governor will leave Clayton to-morror for Chautauqua and expects to be in Buffalo of the 4:15 train.

TENNESSEE DEMOCRATS.

day Without Opposition.

Convention will meet here to-morrow to nomi-

nate a candidate for Governor. There is no op-

ney. There is much division among Tennesses

Democrats on the silver question, but the dispo

sition among the delegates who have arrived a

far is toward compromise rather than conten-

tion. This makes it probable that the financial

tion. This makes it probable that the financial plank in the platform will declare for the coinage of both gold and silver at such a ratio as will preserve the parity of the two metals, or some other indefinite phrase that both factions can claim as an expression of their views.

The Democratic majority in the recent Supreme Court Judges' election over the Republicans' and Populists' fusion was only about 10,000, and the Republicans say that they could have won if their forces had been thoroughly aroused. They will make a determined effort to elect the Populist nominee for Governor in November, and this state of affairs has awakened the Democrats to the necessity of preserving party harmony.

A Disposition to Denounce Senators Go

man, Brice, and Smith by Name,

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 14.-The Democrat

ic delegates to the State Convention have be gun to arrive. It is thought, however, that no

as many as usually attend a State Convention will be here. Proxies are numerous and one

The passage of the Tariff bill has had an in fuence in reviving the depressed spirits, and the delegates show themselves in a fighting mood.

delegates show themselves in a fighting mood. The resolutions are giving the party more concern than the nominations. The committee was selected to-night. Robert C. Bell of Fort Wayne was chosen Chairman.

There is a disposition among many who cannot smother their disappointment at the defeat of the House bill to denounce Senators Gorman, Brice, and Smith in the resolutions, by name as traitors. When Secretary Sheerin of the National Committee heard this to-day he lost no time in bringing influence to bear to prevent it.

The number of candidates for the ten nominations is fourteen. The Committee on Organization to-night selected Gov. Matthews as Chairman of the Convention.

CRITICISING THE POPULISTS.

Their Attitude Denounced by the Forme

President of the Citizens' Alliance, EMPORIA, Kan., Aug. 14-J. D. Holden, for

ance, and author of several works on financial

questions, has a pamphlet in press here in which

he denounces the attitude of the Populist party

toward reform, claiming that it can accomplish no good as it is now organized, because its creed is defective and must be rejected by intelli-

gent voters, and the attitude of the party leaders is such as to subject them to suspicion. He severely criticises the Omaha platform as prin-

severely criticises the Omaha platform as principally consisting of demands that cannot be complied with, and if they could would only result in making a bad state of affairs worse. He asserts that the non-partisan Farmers' Alliance movement was betrayed at the Cincinnati Convention by a partisan clique of hunters after office. All steps, he says, must be retraced, the work of the independent organizations gone over again, and an effort must be made to hold the balance of power as independent voters instead of Populists.

THE TEXAS DEMOCRATS.

Ex-Senator Reagan a Candidate for Gov-ernor of the Anti-Cleveland Faction,

DALLAS, Tex., Aug. 14 .- The Democratic State

Convention met here to-day. Nothing was done

except to effect a temporary organization. The

except to effect a temporary organization. The Hon, J. R. Fleming of San Antonio was chosen temporary chairman.

There are four candidates for Governor. Exsenator John H. Reagan is leading what is known as the anti-Cleveland and free silver movement and is one of the leading candidates, but he will probably be defeated.

John D. McCall, at present Comptroller of the State: Charles A. Culberson, a son of Congressman Culberson, and now Attorney-General of Texas, and ex-Congressman S. W. T. Lanham are the other candidates. Culberson is in the lead, and will likely be nominated. The Convention adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow.

Senator Berry Will Be Re-elected. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 14.-Sixty-five out of the seventy-five counties of the State have expressed a choice for the reflection of United tates Senator James H. Berry. His term will

Named for Congress.

Eighth District, Missouri—R. P. Biand, Dem.\* Eleventh District, Illinois—Marion Gallup, Pro. Third District, Missouri—B. G. Ordon, Rep. Fifth District, Kansas—C. W. Brandenberg, Dem. \*Renomlinated.

Beitberate Italian Bootblacks, The Italian bootblacks on the Fulton Ferry

poats have figured the time it takes to polish a

pair of boots to a nicety, and sometimes they

have fun with nervous customers who fear they

will not do their work before the boats leave the

alins. Strangers may well have doubt, for the

trip across the East River is short, and the de-

liberateness with which the Italians work gives foundation for the impression that they will

The other afternoon a man, who was not fa-

uiliar with the characteristics of the Italians

surrendered to the solicitations of one of them,

and had his brown shoes polished. The boat

had left her New York slip when the Italian got

either be late or slur the job.

delegate showed ten.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 14.-The Democratic State

The Governor Addresses a Thousand of Them at Thousand Island Park, POLICE COMMISSIONERS RESERVE THOUSAND ISLAND PARK, N.Y., Aug. 14.-One THEIR VERDICT OVER NIGHT.

usand persons greeted Gov. Flower at Thou-Mrs. Thuron's Word Against That of Five Officers on the Charge of Bribery-They Justify Themselves for Taking Her as Ball-Devery Will Not Appear To-day. sand Islands this afternoon at the annual New York State Grange. Fully half of his audience was composed of farmers. Gov. Flower began his speech by praising the farmers for getting together in an organization. He said that buel-Hugh Clark, George C. Lisbers, James W. Jorian, Charles A. Parkerson, and Felix McKenna, the five Sergeants who were accused of receiv-ing \$5 bribes from Mrs. Augusta Thurow in the together to compare ideas, and that this assem-bly together enabled them to exchange ideas as to the growing of crops that were most profitable Fifth street police station, and accepting her as ball for the women arrested at her disorderly and to act together in union. The more organization among the farmers, he said, the better house, were up for trial before the Board of Police Commissioners yesterday afternoon. The the farmers could manifest their strength. Gov. hearing lasted from 1:30 o'clock P. M. to 6:45 and the Commissioners reserved their decision ment of the State and the World's Fair Commissioners, in assembling their products at Chicago, over night. Mr. House, of counsel for four of the prison placed this State in the front rank of agriculture placed this State in the front rank of agriculture, and that the result on cheese alone, which is the great staple of this State, was that the farmers had sold for half a cent a pound more this year than they did last. This would amount, he said, to over \$400,000 this year, which is equal to the total amount appropriated by the State of New York for the Fair. He then spoke of the fight against the sale of the oleomargarine in the State, and said that the 100,000,000 pounds of butter sold in New York annually from this state was depreciated five cents per pound by oleomargarine. The farmers lose annually \$5,000,000 from the sale in this State of the State is bound to prosecute that question in the courts of the United States to a final decision. The value of the butter and cheese product in this State lone is, he said, \$60,000,000.

The Governor talked about good roads, and told the farmers that they themselves were to blame for the state of the roads and that if they would only work out the tax and obey the laws they would very soon have more roads throughout the State of New York. He told them how necessary it was to have good roads in order to bring their goods to market, and closed by telling them that he regarded all the wheelmen of the State as special aids to the Governor to watch the pathmasters and highway commissioners to see that the highway tax was honestly worked out.

The Governor will leave Clayton to-morrow ers, objected to proceeding because the date of the trial had been summarily changed from and that the result on cheese alone, which is the

Wednesday to Tuesday without forty-eight hours' notice to the defendants. The Commissioners overruled the objection. They also overruled a motion to diamiss the charges for irreg-Mr. Wellman offered in evidence blotters of the Fifth street station covering the years 1892 and 1893, and he wished Sergeant Clark to take

SERGEANTS' TRIAL OVER.

the stand and identify his own handwriting. "Have an accused person stand up as a wit-ness for the prosecution?" exclaimed Mr. Friend, Why, such a thing is unheard of." "I only thought-" began Mr. Wellman,

when Mr. House interrupted him by jumping up and saying: "I don't care what you thought, and I advise my client not to take the stand against himself.

Nobody can compel him to do it." Mr. Wellman did not press the point, and Mrs. Thurow was called as the first witness. Mr. Wellman asked if she had gone on Hattle Hendricks's bond on Oct. 2, 1892, and Mr. House ob-Jected and said that the bond was the best evidence of that. Mr. Wellman replied that the bond in this particular case had been destroyed, and added: "Perhaps that is the reason of your objection."
"Do you know who destroyed it?" asked Mr.

"No."
"Well, we don't either."
Between squabbles Mrs. Thurow managed to testify, as she had testified on Doherty's trial, that she had paid \$5 to each of the Sergeants on several occasions when she went to bail out her girls, and that the money had been placed not in the Sergeant's hands, but in a small "shelf" or pigeonhole at the back of the Sergeant's desk. She admitted that she had never given the money into the Sergeants' hands herself, and had never seen them take it, and also that she only had her own statement, given under oath, to prove what she said.
Commissioner Murray asked whether the girls went home with her when they were bailed. "About half an hour after me," replied Mrs. Thurow.

About half an hour after me, repused arm.
Thurow.
"And did they then go back to their old business;" asked the Commissioner.
"Sometimes but in a great many cases they would hook on to a man on their way back,"
Mr. House brought out the fact that all the girls bailed out by Mrs. Thurow always appeared in court on the following day and were disposed of there.

Inspector Williams identified the handwriting of each of the accused Sergeants in the entries in the blotters, and testified to the good character of each of the accused officials, especially of Sergeant Jordan.

acter of each of the accused of the Essex Marof Sergeant Jordan.
Charles Hayes, Chief Clerk of the Essex Market
Charles Hayes, Chief Clerk of the Essex Market
court station house bonds were never kept on
record unless forfeited and that he did not know
what became of them. He supposed the janious

Court station house bonds were never kept on record unless forfeited and that he did not know what became of them. He supposed the janitor threw them sway.

Patrolman Michael J. Councy testified that for a period of eight or nine months he had frequently heard Capt. Doherty give orders to the blatoon in the presence of the Sergeants in regard to all disorderly houses, and in particular Mrs. Thurow's house. His testimony was corroborated by Patrolman James J. McCarthy and Sergeant Jacob Braun.

Chief Clerk Kipp testified for the defence that rule 189 provides for forty-eight hours' notification of charges, and rule 400 provides that Sergeants must take ball offered by any financially qualified person in cases of misdemeanor.

Sergeant Clark testified that he had been on the force over thirty-three years, and that in the last twenty-eight years no charges had been presented against him until now. He denied that he had ever received any money from Mrs. Thurow, and said her testimony was absolutely false except that he had allowed her to go ball. He had no option, he said, under the law and police regulations, as she proved that she was financially qualified.

Sergeant Liebers's testimony was the same, with the addition that he had never found any money on the desk after Mrs. Thurow had been at the station house. The police rules, he said, made it mandatory for him to accept her bond.

"Was it not because you were receiving the \$5 right along?" asked Mr. Weilman in cross-examination.

Mr. House then made a strenuous objection.

\$5 right along?" asked Mr. Wellman in cross-examination.

Mr. House then made a strenuous objection, and, being overruled, started to repeat the question himself to the Sergeant, and, despite the efforts of Commissioner Murray to shut him off, got his words on the record.

Mr. Wellman remarked that Mr. House was going to instruct his witness how to answer.

"I'm not," rejoined Mr. House, holly; "but I'm going to take care of him, and I don't care whether it is the Commissioners or not, I'm not going to let any one buildoze him."

"Is that remark meant for the Commissioners or for the counsel for the prosecution?" asked Mr. Martin with some acerbity.

"It's in the record, and I don't intend to make any explanation," was the reply.

The witness then answered the question in the negative.

The witness then answered the question in the negative.

Sergeant Jordan got repeatedly confused, and his lawyers had hard work to steer him through Mr. Wellman's pitfalls. His testimony was to the effect that he had never received any money from Mrs. Thurow, that had he known the character of the bondswoman he would have refused to take her bail, and that he knew she lived at 23 Second avenue, which was a disorderly house. Sergeant Parkerson's testimony was the same as that of Lieber's. He knew of no rule requiring Sergeants to investigate the moral character of persons who offerded bail.

The records of the four Sergeants mentioned above were than put in evidence by Mr. House. Mr. Swift then called his client, Sergeant McKenna, who testified that he had been on the force nineteen years and ten months, and had neither been suspended nor fined. He denied having ever received money from Mrs. Thurow's bail because compelled to by the police regulations.

The police rule says "must." The law says

ow, and said that he accepted Mrs. Thurow's bail because compelled to by the police
regulations.

The police rule says "must." The law says
"may." Lawyer House moved to dismiss the
charges on the ground that the "may" of the
law is properly interpreted "must" in the rule.

"It is surprising." remarked Fresident Martin, "that there has been no decision of the Supreme Court before this time on just such a case."

Mr. House—If any Sergeant will undertake to
refuse to take bail in such a case I will myself
undertake to bring the matter before the Supreme Court and obtain a substantial compensation for the man who is locked up all night in
consequence of the refusal.

The motion was denied and the Board took
the cases under consideration over night.

Police Capt. Devery will not appear for trial
this morning with Capt. Cross. He keeps his
bed. The Board of Estimate has provided
\$5,000 for the expense of the police trials.

expire next January. The counties instructing have representatives in the General Assembly, including both Senators and Reprentatives, as follows: Berry, 63; Fishback, 18; uninstructed, 18; total, 13%. In counties holding primaries Berry's majorities aggregate approximately 15,000 votes; Fishback's, 3,000. LEXOW WITNESS KRUMM HELD, He Had Four Witnesses to Swear that He

Didn't Sell Beer on Sunday. Charles Krumm, the proprietor of Kuenstler Halle in Chrystie street, whose testimony before the Lexow committee led to the indictment of ex-Ward Man Jeremiah S. Levy, had an examnation yesterday at the Essex Market Police Court on the charge of violating the Excise law

Policemen Foster and Henry of the Eldridge street station testified that on Sunday night they street station testified that on Sunday night they found about twenty persons in the place, a man playing the plano, and a glass of beer on the bar. Krumm said he expected some one from the District Attorney's office to defend him. As no one came, he acted as his own lawyer. He had four withesses—his wife; his waiter, Henny Weiss: his bouncer and lookout, Charles Schwenck, and Ernst Koppen, the janitor of the building next door. All were positive that no beer was on tap in the place on Sunday, Krumm was held for the Grand Jury.

Beat the Bartender and Stole \$150.

The police of the West 125th street police staion are looking for three men who beat Jacob Hoffman, a bartender at Beckman's Hotel, 2,151 Eighth avenue, early on Sunday morning, and robbed the money drawer. Hoffman refused to serve the drinks. One of the men then knecked him down with a beer glass. The other two men jumped on him and kicked him into uncon-sciousness. The men stole nearly \$150.

Where Yesterday's Fires Were, P. M.-1.33, 194 Mource street, Herman Elatte, damage triffing; 1:40, 242 Monroe street, Hartin Do-randus, damage \$400; 4:45, 337 East 119th street, damage triffing 5-50. 26 Trinity place, F. Decker, damage triffing 6-15, 354 College avonue, James Haipin, damage \$10, 6-30, 108 West 120th street, Heatly, damage \$2,000; 9-35, 352 and 354 Water street, William A. Martin, damage slight; 11:00, 322 West 3556 street, H. W. Knall, damage \$46.

To Cleanse the System

PULLMAN COMPANY'S REPLY. Has It Usurped Power to Building a Town for Its Employees?

John S. Runnells, general counsel for the Pullman Palace Car Company, submitted yesterday to George M. Pullman, President of the company, a statement in reply to the allegation the application of the Attorney-General of Illinois for the annulment of the company's charter. The company is charged with the usurpa tion of power in acquiring and holding a greater amount of real estate than it is authorized todo. and with putting a part of it to certain uses unwarranted by its charter. Mr. Runnells save both the law and the facts. Mr. Runnells recounts how the company built Pullman, and "undertook to provide for the comfort and health of its workmen by making homes which are the product of the best architectural and sanitary engineering skill, and so controlled as to insure ciean and well-paved streets, and as to exclude rum shops, gambling houses, and brothels." He adds: "Unless there is something of moral turpitude or legal wrong in devoting a liberal amount of land to the creation of broad streets, to space for churches and schoolhouses, for a library and theatre, it would seem that the hand of the State ought not to be raised in punishment, nor a strained construction of the law be sought in order to give it the character of wrongdoing."

iniment, nor a strained construction of the law be sought in order to give it the character of wrongdoing."

Every step in the enterprise, Mr. Runnells continues, has been taken only after the fullest and most competent legal advice. Then Mr. Runnells declares that it should be "clearly understood that there is not involved in this proceeding any charge of fallure in any way whatever on the part of the management of the Pullman Company to act in fact for the best interests of the public. The claim made by the Attorney-General is that it is technically illegal for an Illinois business corporation having thousands of employees in one locality to give them and their families an assured opportunity to live out of the immediate contact of disreputable houses, and, on the other hand, to have at their service the best elements of civilization, and, not least of all, to enjoy a public cleanly near the contact of all to enjoy a public cleanly near the contact of all to enjoy a public cleanly contacturing community in the United States."

In closing Mr. Runnells says: "It is not to be

States."
In closing Mr. Runnells says: "It is not to be overlooked, and can hardly fail to engage attention, that all these matters which are the subject of the present attack have existed for many years and have been very public, and the coincidence cannot fail to be remarked that all at once after so lone, period the treest level. years and have been very public, and the coincidence cannot fail to be remarked that all at once, after so long a period, the present juncture of time and circumstances should be selected for an attack of this character upon this company. It should be remembered that the enterprise which is now assailed by the action of the law officer of the State is not a new enterprise and does not rest upon any new conditions. For fourteen years it has been carried on with the same conditions as to houses, churches, streets, and schoolhouses as it is to-day. Its position in all these regards has been a matter of general observation and a matter of practically universal comment. In the same good faith in which it was originally undertaken it has been prosecuted in all these years and is being prosecuted in all these years and is being prosecuted in the seem strange that, with all this light of publicity thrown upon it, violation should not have been discovered until now?"

TO INVESTIGATE THE STRIKE.

ers to Begin Work in Chicago To-day. CHICAGO, Aug. 14.-The Board of National Labor Commissioners will meet in the Federal building to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock to best way to prevent a recurrence of labor American Railway Union, All of the members of the commission are here. They are Judge N. E. Worthington of Peoris, J. D. Kernan of New York, and Carrol D. Wright, Labor Commissioner. Mr. Wright, who is chairman of the

sioner. Mr. Wright, who is chairman of the commission ex officio, was the last to arrive. The result will be reported directly to President Cleveland, who will report in turn to Congress. It is not necessary that Congress be in session when the report is made.

The first witnesses examined will be voluntary ones, the Board having already received notice that a large number of witnesses will come before it without being subposned. Many communications have been received from various students of economic questions giving advice as to the course to be pursued by the commission. The single taxers are largely represented in these communications. In an interview with a United Press reporter to-night

which we get along with our witnesses. The single taxers are largely represented in these communications. In an intersented with a United Press reporter to-night Judge Worthington said:

"We cannet tell how long it will take for us to complete our labors. It may be three days; it may be a month. It depends very largely on how we get along with our witnesses. This is the first commission called under the law of 1888, and we have no precedent to guide us. We shall be obliged to lay out our own work."

usual. When he put it on next morning he found a roll of bills in one of the pockets. It was evidently the same roll he had lost, with the exception of \$50, which was the amount of the reward offered, which whoever had put the money in the coat pocket had kept. La Point will now give \$50 more to know who that person was and how he got into his bedroom.

The Future Sheridan's Steed " My boy tells me," says Mr. Bozzle, "that the Sheridan of the future won't ride a black horse or a blue horse, or any other kind of horse; but he'll come tearing down the line on a bicycle, with the rear tire punctured and flapping around on the wheel, and two or three spokes busted in the frong wheel, and leaning 'way down over the handle bars and pedalling like thunder!"

FROSTS ON ROOF GARDENS.

MUTUAL COMPLAINTS OF VARIETY ACTORS AND AUDIENCES

Actors Can't Bo Their Best Because They Receive No Applause Why the Pro-grammes Gardens Are Not Better-The Supply of Good Performers Limited. A variety actor who is well enough known to be a frequent performer at the large music halls, made his first appearance last week at a roof garden. He did an act that had proved successful wherever he appeared, and he says that he never worked harder to make it go than at the roof garden. But the audience received him with such scant favor that as soon as he came off he sent for the manager.

it was, old man," said the actor. "We'll call it off after to-night. You'll never want to see me again here, and I will never put foot on that stage again as long as I live. So we'll call it square and I'll skip,"
"Nonsense," answered the manager, who had dealt with just this same question before.

Your act went in great shape for a roof gar Nothing here this summer has gone so well. All you've got to do is to wait a night or two until you're accustomed to a roof garden audience. It's chilling, but after a while you won't mind it." The manager had gone through this expe-

rience with every performer of any reputation who had appeared for the first time at his house, and he succeeded in persuading the disappointed actor to stay, which, in view of the summer season, was not a difficult matter. But the actor played only one week, and then refused the offer of a longer engagement.

"It was more than I could stand," he said afterward, "and I'd rather have gone the whole summer without another job than play upon that roof. I'm not accustomed to any triumpha marches from one theatre to another throughout the country, or anything of that kind, but I am accustomed to being met half way by the people I'm acting for; and as I've been in the business fourteen years people know pretty well mighty bad frosts sometimes, too-white, hoary, penetrating ones. The worst one in San Francisco, and we know anybody from Sarah Bernhardt down to Maggie Cline. Even then, it came after the people had given me a chance to do what I could. Then they decided they did not want it, and that settled the matter. But on a roof garden the audience resents the appearance of every performer as though the management was trying somehow or other to get the best of them. Such a supercilious, patronizing, skeptical attitude as the has to struggle against couldn't be found any people that this same audience have enjoyed and applauded at a music hall during the winter, the situation is the same, 'Who are you,

winter, the situation is the same. 'Who are you, anyhow, and if you think you're going to make us laugh, you're mistaken,' is what they would say if they spoke their thoughts. In the face of this the actor struggles, and the people drink, and occasionally look toward the stage, and talk, whatever else they may be doing.

"The first night I appeared, there was a faint sound from a few people who'd seen me before and weren't up in roof garden etiquette; so they applauded. Whenever I got off a good joke some waiter would pass between me and the audience; and between the verses of my songs all I'd hear would be, 'Two creams de mintz-frappayed yer;' or 'There's Manny Wilson; he pulled 'em off in great shape yesterday at Brighton.' Nobody listening, nobody watching, but the orchestra and the actor struggling to make a go of it. After they've been there a short time, even the most conscientious performers give up and do as little as they can and keep or drawley. struggling to make a go of it. After they've been there a short time, even the most conscientious performers give up and do as little as they can, and keep on drawing their salaries. I don't want any more of it in mine, and I think any actor makes a mistake to appear at one of the gardens if he can afford to keep out of it. The public looks upon you only as an unavoidable accompaniment to drinks and conversation, and they treat you as an interruption. Yet the public kieks because roof-garden performances are so bad."

This was the actor's view of it, but it describes the public's attitude toward the variety performers who appear at the roof garden performances. Nothing arouses the spectators out of their chilling indifference. There is never any applause, any laughter, or any sign of interest.

The Wagner as character of the control of the contr

of the performance, was on the variety stage until a short time ago. The list of well-known American actors who, starting on the variety stage, found their way up through burleque to the legitimate drama is too long to give, but it is interesting now, as a movement in the other direction has already become noticeable. Actors have begun to leave the legitimate stage in favor of vandeville, and there are several causes for this. One is that the pay is better when an actor is well known, and the other lies in the fact that white the theatrical profession grows yearly more crowded with graduates from the dramatic schools and colleges, the swarms of stage-struck young people rarely start for the variety stage. A comedian who has been acting in legitimate companies may often devise an act which will be remarkably funny, while in a regular part throughout an entire performance he would make little or no impression. On the variety stage, moreover, an actor has opportunity to get off the jokes of his own profession, which are almost always atmusing, or at least incomprehensible enough to appear so. Such a privilege would never be called farce comedy.

Another cause, which has sent actors from the "I understand as well as you do what a frost

his own profession, which are almost always attusing, or at least incomprehensible enough to appear so. Such a privilege would never be allowed him outside of burlesque or what is called farce comedy.

Another cause which has sent actors from the legitimate to the variety stage this year is the fact that times have been so dull that they are alsa enough to accept engagements of any character. Albert Chevailler, the famous singer of coster' songs, had been connected as a leading comedian with many of the best-known theatres in London before he went permanently on the music hall stage. He made the change because the financial recitures are so much greater. Every night he sings in three or more theatres, which is rendered possible by the conditions in London. In this way he draws salary from three theatres instead of one, and his reputation is such that he gets as much from every one of them as he did when a popular comedian at a West End theatre, American variety actors have not yet got into the habit of appearing at several theatres in one evening, but the system could be followed almost as readily as in London, it is not as good a thing for the audiences, however, as it is for the actor. For instance, the act Maric Lloyd gives here is divided among three theatres in London, as she could not be expected to give so long a performance three times in one evening. The result of this plan of appearing at several theatres has been to make the turns" of the various performers in the London music halls much shorter than they are here. It was the quality of the average summer variety performance and the public indifference to it that led a Surv reporter to talk last week with the manager of one of the roof garden performances. The question was frankly put. "Why are they so bad?" and the answer was suggestive as well as dismissive.

"It is a very easy matter for a man to watch a variety show and pronounce it bad," began the manager, but it would not be an easy matter for him to suggest any plan for improving it. The peopl

there is only a certain number of people to select from, I cannot see that the situation is to be improved.

"Now, I can't see myself why it is that the ordinary variety actor is not better. The women, particularly, have great opportunities. Why, audiences watch a singer eagerly for some one quality that will make them a little bit different from the rank and file. A little trick of manner, or good taste in dress, or intelligence, or vivacity, or some grace will send a woman's salary up from \$40 to \$80 a week in no time. But they don't seem to understand that, and week after week sing the same old songs in the same old way. Another difficulty that up-town managers have is that their audiences are likely to be fastidious about the women singers. We hear about a new pair of dancers that has made a hit down town—'The Apple Sisters—Cora and Sadie'—for instance, and then we try them up-town. They may dance all right enough, but they are not up to the Tenderloin standard in dress and looks, that is to say they're downright tough. We had one girl here who did a song and dance, and after the first night we had to make her do her song in pantomime. She had the toughest voice I ever heard on any stage. When a woman goes into what is called eccentric work, such as Maggie Cline does, these qualities make no difference. Bessie Beliwood, for instance, was so out and out tough that nobody cared, but in America the audiences will not stand that Wo-

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Received the HIGHEST AWARD at the WORLD'S FAIR.

OELRICHS'S LONG SWIMS

KILIAEN VAN RENSSELAER WRITES TO A SEABRIGHT PAPER.

He Objects to Long-distance Swimming the the Purpose of Showing Off, but Names No One-Mr. Ociricha's Repty Shows that He Thinks Mr. Van Renaselner Referred to Him-The Latter Tataka So. Ton-

SEABRIONY, N. J., Aug. 14.-One of the principal attractions of this place is the swimming. Among those who enjoy this feature are Killaen Van Rensselaer and Herman Oelrichs. Mr. Van Rensselaer is a cottager and has lived hera twenty-two years. Mr. Oelrichs has merely been visiting his friend, William L. Strong. Mr. Ocirichs is an unusually daring swimmer, and thinks no more of venturing out to the fishing banks, three miles distant, than of eating his breakfast.

Mr. Van Rensselaer is also a strong swimmer, but he confines his aquatic exercise to compara-tively shallow water. Many drowning cases have occurred this year and last along the Jer sey coast, and no longer ago than last month Gen. Fitzgerald Butler was drowned in the came apprehensive in regard to Seabright's rep-utation as a safe bathing place. Accordingly he wrote to the local paper, the Sentinel, the follow-

DEAR SIR: As I bathe in old ocean, and am refreshed after my heated day in the city, I return thanks, and am a new men. The selfishness of many who bathe as Scabright is apparent. One of the lifesavers told me yesterday, speaking of the sad drowning of Gen. Fits-

yesterday, speaking of the sad drowning of Gen, Fitzzerald Eatler in the Shrewsburg, that he wendered
that there was not a person drowned at Scabright
overy day. "Look there," he sad pointing, "do you see
that head off shore;" he he waves rose I saw a rockless bather about balf a mile out.

There are two others who show themselves off constantly, swimming out sometimes to the fishing banks,
purely for the vain plaudits of the women on shore, I
presume. M. Editor, I protest that these and all such
presume, M. Editor, I protest that these and all such
the providence should make our lives miserable when they bathe. They have no business to ruin
the reputation of Sechright as a bathing place. A man
drawned means sadness, and brings gloom all along
the coar.

followed. Yours truly, Kulars Van Ressenars.

The next issue of the paper contained a reply from Mr. Oelrichs, in which he said he did not believe that his friend Van Rensselaer was the author of the communication. It was Mr. Oelrichs's opinion that some very youthful person had used Mr. Van Rensselaer's name. He rather thought that the letter sounded more like that of a young woman than of a man of Mr. Van Rensselaer's age and experience. He did not think it selfish to prefer swimming in clean water to wallowing in offal along the shore. Finally Mr. Oelrich urged the Scatinel to advise its correspondents with the time-honored quotation;

Mother, may I go in to swim? Yes, my darling daughter. Hang your clothes on a lickory, Hmb, But don't go near the water,

Hang your clothes on a hickory limb.
But don't go near the water.

A SUN reporter saw Mr. Van Rensselaer at his
home here to-night. He said:
II Oelrichs and I are old friends in business and
society. I did intend to show by letter that
Mr. Oelrichs and his friend David H. Barnes
were endangering their lives and our peace of
mind by their reckless persistence in swimming
too far out. I mentioned no names in that letter, but as the shoe seems to fit Mr. Oelrichs, let
him wear it. His letter in reply was very peppery,
as might have been expected from him. I don't
know why he goes out so far except that he is a
great hig handsome specimen of physical manhood and is very popular, but I guess I had better let it go at that. I wrote to him personally
from my office to-day telling him that, since he
took to himself my lecture in the Sentinel, I am
more convinced than ever of the truth of the old
adage: 'A guilty conscience makes cowards of
us all.' Still, let it he understood that there is

SWIMMING AT THE CRATES.

The Scene of Tommy Malony's Disappear ance New Crowded With Boys,

The season down at the crates is about at its neight now, although the cool days of the past week have diminished the number of bathers. For the sake of those benighted people who may not know where or what the crates are, it may be well to say that they were the scene of the famous disappearance of Mr. Tommy Malony and his subsequent reincarnation. Both of these interesting events occurred just about a year ago, and both were typical instances of life at that resort. Tommy, some people may remember was held under the water by one boy while another took eight cents out of his pocket. When Tommy came to the surface he decided he would not go home, and for ten days he lived around the crates while the police hunted for him, and the boy who had held his head under water was locked up on a charge of murder. When Tom my returned to his usual walks of life he said that he had been for ten days under water, and

in locked up on a charge of murder. When Tommy returned to his usual walks of life he said that he had been for ten days under water, and his account of what he saw were vivid and circumstantial. Tommy, last winter, went to the Catholic Protectory.

If the fame of young Mr. Malony has not made the crates known abroad, it may be worth the reader's while to learn specifically that in Peck slip, which lies north of Fulton Ferry, are kept the crates in which are preserved the data distributed frem Fulton Market. The little fishing smacks dock there and deposit their cargoes for the market. The fish that are not to be delivered immediately at the stands in the market are put into the crates, which are great boxes, in the water, just off the market. The crates extend some thirty feet out into the slip, which is usually pretty well filled with fishing vessels. But there is always room enough left for swimming, and probably there isn't a boy below Canal street who does not know the crates, and hasn't been down there for a swim.

The public baths are not rivals, for any boy would rather go in at the crates than at the best bath in town. There is thirty feet of water to dive in for one thing, there are no keepers or inspectors, and there is nothing to look out for except the peliceman, and he long age gave up trying to interfere. It would take a mighty stry policeman to catch one of the thirty or forty boys who are always there. It would be just as hard to get their clothes, for the few they wear are left on the crates or the boats. The fishermen are all their ricothes, for the few they wear are left on the crates or the boats. The fishermen are all their ricothes, for the few they wear are left on the crates or the boats. The sharemen are all their ricothes, for the fishermen are all their ricothes, for the five s

DESIRE OF AN ENGLISH RECTOR. The Kind of Man of All Work He Wants to Hire at 37 L.S Cents a Day.

From the following advertisement printed in an English newspaper it would seem that the clergy of Hampshire doesn't take much stock in the principle of the living wage:

WANTED FOR COUNTRY RECTORY Steady man-ried man to attend to kitchen and flower garden also pgs, poultry and meadow; willing to be included churchiman; good character; one able to sing in chop preferred; cettage to be rented; wages, i.e., preveek, Address This steady married man, churchman, and singer would have about in, id. a day to live on after paying for his cottage, or say 37% cents.

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